

**AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE
IN *ANTIGONE* SCRIPT BY BANGKIT THEATER**



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Proposed by :

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ACCEPTANCE

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AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE IN ANTIGONE SCRIPT BY BANGKIT THEATER

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This research aims at analyzing translation shift noun phrase, and describing the translation accuracy on 'Antigone' script by Sophocles translated into Indonesian by Bangkit Theater.

The researcher applies qualitative research because the data in this research were in the form of written text. The data were described and analyzed descriptively and produced the data analysis in the written form. This research is a qualitative research. The object of the study is translation shift focusing on noun phrase found in Antigone script by Bangkit Theater. The researcher used documentation method research instrument. The steps are reading Antigone script by Sophocles and Antigone script Indonesian version by Bangkit Theater repeatedly, Classifying noun phrase that occurred in the Antigone script, Underline noun phrase found in Antigone Script and that translated by Bangkit Theater, Coding the data.

In analyzing data the researcher used some steps, first, finding the noun phrase shifted that occurred in Antigone script translated by Bangkit Theater, then analyzing the noun phrase shifted Antigone manuscript that has been translated by Bangkit Theater, next is showing the accuracy translation on the Antigone script by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater, and the last is drawing the conclusions as the result of the research.

The results of the research are 1) From 130 data NP researcher finds 5 types of English NP and 7 types of Indonesian NP based on language form that explained in chapter II, and researcher finds 2 shifts, level shift and structure shift of translation based Catford theories. The level shift had 12 data or (9, 24% data), these data was taken from NP₁ 9 (6, 92%) data, and from NP₂ 3 (2, 30%) data. Next is structure shift, there are a lot of data that categorized to the structure shift, and they are; NP₁ which is translated into NP_A, NP_D, NP_F, NP₂ which is translated into NP_A, NP_B, NP_D, NP_F, and NP_G, NP₃ which is translated into NP_F, NP₄ which is translated into NP_A and NP_D. 37 (28, 47%) data that included in structure shift. The last NP Not Translated in Indonesian (81 data or 62, 30%). 2) Next is translation accuracy, the results are 23 data or 9, 23% belongs to the category of accurate translation, 182 data or 72, 10% belongs to the category of less accurate translation, 44 data or 17, 67% belongs to the category of not accurate translation.

Keywords: translation, shift, noun phrase, translation accuracy, qualitative research.

AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE IN *ANTIGONE* SCRIPT BY BANGKIT THEATER

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pergeseran terjemahan frase kata benda, dan menilai akurasi terjemahan pada naskah 'Antigone' oleh Sophocles yang diterjemahkan ke bahasa Indonesia oleh Teater Bangkit.

Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif karena data dalam penelitian ini berupa teks tertulis. Data dijelaskan dan dianalisis secara deskriptif, kemudian data dianalisis dalam bentuk tertulis. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Objek penelitian adalah pergeseran terjemahan berfokus pada frase kata benda yang ditemukan dalam naskah Antigone Bangkit teater. Peneliti menggunakan instrumen penelitian metode dokumentasi. Langkah-langkahnya adalah membaca naskah Antigone oleh Sophocles dan Antigone script versi Indonesia Bangkit teater berulang kali, mengklasifikasi frase kata benda yang ditemukan dalam naskah Antigone, menggaris bawahi frase kata benda yang ditemukan di Antigone Script dan yang diterjemahkan oleh Teater Bangkit, memberi kode pada data.

Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan beberapa langkah, pertama, mencari frase kata benda yang bergeser dalam naskah Antigone diterjemahkan oleh Teater Bangkit, kemudian menganalisis frase kata benda yang bergeser tersebut, selanjutnya menunjukkan akurasi terjemahan pada script Antigone yang diterjemahkan oleh Teater Bangkit, dan yang terakhir adalah menunjukkan kesimpulan sebagai hasil dari penelitian.

Hasil penelitiannya sebagai berikut 1) dari 130 data NP peneliti menemukan 5 jenis NP bahasa Inggris dan 7 jenis NP Indonesia, berdasarkan bentuk bahasa yang dijelaskan dalam Bab II, dan peneliti menemukan 2 Shift, shift tingkat dan pergeseran struktur (*level and structure shift*) ini berdasar pada teori catford. Pergeseran tingkat terdapat 12 data atau (9, 24% data), data ini diambil dari NP1 9 (6, 92%) data, dan dari NP2 3 (2, 30%) data. Berikutnya adalah struktur pergeseran, ada banyak data yang dikategorikan ke dalam perubahan struktur, dan mereka adalah; NP1 yang diterjemahkan ke dalam NPA, NPD, sisi, NP2 yang diterjemahkan ke dalam NPA, NPB, NPD, sisi, dan NPG, NP3 yang diterjemahkan ke sisi, NP4 yang diterjemahkan ke dalam NPA dan NPD. 37 (28, 47%) data yang dimasukkan dalam pergeseran struktur. Terakhir NP tidak diterjemahkan dalam bahasa Indonesia (81 data atau 62, 30%). 2) berikutnya adalah akurasi terjemahan, hasil yang 23 data atau 9, 23% milik kategori terjemahan yang akurat, 182 data atau 72, 10% milik kategori dari kurang akurat terjemahan, 44 data atau 17, 67% milik kategori tidak akurat terjemahan.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, pergeseran, frase kata benda, akurasi terjemahan, kualitatif.

I. Introduction

Translations are interpreted or change the language, i.e. change from the source language into the target language. Translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” Catford:1965. Translation is necessary, not only for education but also in everyday translation is necessary as well. For example we look at food packaging or objects that we used every day, the average of those using the English language, or other foreign languages. For example again, when we purchased the electronic items, the instructions used a foreign language. Very trouble for sure, when we do not know at all with the translation, or we do not know at all the foreign language.

Translation is needed especially for those who are indirect contact with English. From this fact, many people want to be a translator, one that an often use a translator is a theater group; they usually use a translator to translating the English manuscripts into Indonesian, and its for their theatrical performances, but many of them are trying to translate its own, this course aims in addition to saving costs, they can dissect the contents of the manuscript. Phenomenon that occurs in translating is the translation shift. Translation shift from the source language to the target language; it could be the word class shifting or a shift in the meaning of translated.

A noun phrase can act as a subject in a sentence function (e.g. the child read the book), as the object of a verb (e.g. the child read the book), as the object complement of a verb (e.g. John buy a cake), or as the object of a preposition (e.g. Jill is swimming in the pool).

The similarity between the Indonesian and English noun phrases is they have their markers. For example in Indonesian and English noun phrase, they have the markers to identify the noun phrase. Both morphological and syntactic categories are the markers of the noun phrase.

The difference between the Indonesian and English noun phrases is the position of head word in the word order. In fact, the position of head word in Indonesian noun phrase is Head-initial. While, the position of head word in English noun phrase is head-final. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* Hasan alwi (1998:203) stated that the Indonesian noun phrase is a group of words with a noun or pronoun as the main part or the head.

In this research used Catford theories for analyze translation shift, and theory from Nababan (2012) for translation accuracy analysis. Catford theories about translation shift explained that translation shift divided into Level shift and category shift. Level shifts occur when one word at a particular linguistic level has an equivalent at a different level. A noun in the SL might not be replaceable with a noun in the TL because that particular word is awkward or wrong in the TL context. For example, the simple English sentence, “It is morning” (indicating the time of day) cannot be replaced exactly in Hindi or most Indian languages. We need to rephrase it to clarify the meaning.

There are four types of category shifts: unit, structure, class, and intra-system shifts. Just like the definition and classification of levels. A unit is defined as “a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind” (Catford 1965: 5). Units are organized hierarchically on a rank scale, with each unit being composed of a specific pattern of units that are (normally) lower in rank. The grammatical rank scale consists of the units sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme. Consequently, a unit shift occurs when textual equivalents are located on different ranks, as is e.g. the case when a clause is translated as a group. A structure is defined as the patterned way in which a unit is made up of lower-rank units. A structure shift thus occurs when the target structure contains different classes of elements or else when it contains the same classes of elements, but arranges them differently. According to Catford (1965:77), structure shifts are the most frequent among the category shifts. As an example, Catford presents the translation of an English clause consisting of the elements subject, predicate, and complement, into a Gaelic clause that is composed of the elements predicate,

subject, complement, and adjunct. Those types of elements that can perform the same function in the unit next above in rank scale form a class (a different term would be “syntactic category”).

Next is translation accuracy from Nababan (2012), translation accuracy included in translation quality by Nababan, translation Accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation to refer to the text of the source language and target language texts are already well on the macro level. The concept of this acceptance is very important because even if a translation is accurate in terms of content or message, the translation will be rejected by the target audience if the disclosure manner contrary to the rules, norms and culture of the language target. In the culture of native English speakers, a grandchild can greet grandfather with How are you, John. It seems clear that the direct grandson small grandfather's name. Accost that such a course is deemed disrespectful to the speakers of the Java language, which always include *Mbah* greeting followed by the first name of his grandfather, for example *Mbah Prawiro*, when a grandchild interact with his grandfather. In a cultural context Tapanuli Batak language, naming small a grandfather considered impolite. This example shows that the concept of acceptance is a relative concept. Something which is considered polite in a society can be seen as disrespectful in other communities.

Above mentioned that one of the parameters of the concept of acceptability is whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules of grammar of the target. An Indonesian translation disclosed according English grammar, for example, would make the translation into unnatural and in many cases will be difficult to understand the point. Similarly, an abstract translation of research as one form of scientific texts will be rejected if the target audience of the translation disclosed with slang. Likewise, a translation of a literary work will not grateful for the reader if the target is expressed translation of literary works with standard grammar rules.

The instrument rating accuracy translation, the translations are accurate when the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text language source accurately transferred into the target language; same absolutely

no distortion of meaning, and give three points for this categories. The second is less accurate categories; the translations are less accurate when Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language text has been transferred accurately into English target. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation double meaning or no meaning is eliminated, which is disturbing the integrity of the message and get two point of the rater. The last is not accurate categories, the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text language source inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted), it's not accurate translation and gets one point of rate.

Antigone script tells the story of the struggle of a woman who wants to fight for his brother's corpse dumped by his king, because it is considered as traitors. Sophocles wrote a trilogy and one of them is *Antigone*. It is the end story of the three scripts in Sophocles scripts, but in fact this script is the first script was written by Sophocles. The researcher will analyze the shift focus in noun phrases exist in this manuscript. There are some that have been found by the researcher, one example is;

The first example based of Antigone dialogue with Ismene;

SL: 'Forthe curse on Oedipus,'

TL: 'Beginilah warisan Oedipus kepada kita

The *italic* words are noun phrase and this dialogue translated into Indonesia, is; 'Beginilah warisan Oedipus kepada kita.' We can look at the example that phrases "the curse on Oedipus" translated into Indonesian are "warisan Oedipus".

SL noun phrase '*the curse on Oedipus*' is translated into TL noun phrase '*warisan Oedipus*'. Usually nouns in bahasa Indonesia do not use any articles, whereas in English, nouns are usually preceded by the articles a, an or the. SL '*the curse on Oedipus*' is translated into TL '*warisan oedipus*'. It can be seen that in English structure, it must use article 'the' because there is *a curse*. Therefore, this Intra system shift occurs if one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent a

different–non-corresponding-system in the TL. It can be concluded that there is different system in SL and TL in which the Indonesian systems do not use the determiners while in English systems use the determiners. So, the source language has a determiner, while the target language does not have a determinant.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting linguistic research entitled “**AN ANALYSIS TRANSLATION SHIFT NOUN PHRASE ON *ANTIGONE* SCRIPT BY SOPHOCLES TRANSLATED BY BANGKIT THEATER**”.

II. Research Method

The researcher applies qualitative research because the data in this research are in the form of written text, the data are described and analyzed descriptively and produced the data analysis in the written form his research is a qualitative research. The object of the study is translation shift focus on noun phrase found in *Antigone script* by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater. The researcher used documentation method research instrument, which steps are Reading *Antigone script* by Sophocles and *Antigone script* Indonesian version by Bangkit Theater repeatedly, classifying noun phrase that occurred in the *Antigone script*, Underlining noun phrase found in *Antigone Script* and that translated by Bangkit Theater, Coding the data. Technique for analyzing data the researcher used some steps, first Find the noun phrase shifted that occurred in *Antigone script* translated by Bangkit Theater, then analyze the noun phrase shifted in *Antigone* manuscript that has been translated by Bangkit Theater, classify all of dialogues into table, send the table into the rater of translation accuracy, next is shows the accuracy translation on the *Antigone script* by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater, and the last is draw the conclusions as the result of the research.

III. Research Finding and Discussion

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data based on the problem statements in chapter one. Firstly, the researcher classified the data in term of translation shift of noun phrases in *Antigone script* by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater and about the language form of English NP into Indonesia NP

(variations). Secondly, the researcher analyzed the data to describe the accuracy of translation in *Antigone script* by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater. In this chapter, the researcher analyzed one or more data to represent each classification. The analyses are conducted by comparing the data, in English noun phrase and their translation into Indonesian.

a. English Language Form

- 1) NP₁ : Pre-Modifier + Head
(Article + Noun)
Ex: Wicked Women
- 2) NP₂ : Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head
(Article + Pre-modifier + noun)
Ex: The Argive Army
- 3) NP₃: Pre-determiner + Determiner + Head
(Pre-determiner + article + noun)
Ex: in the fields
- 4) NP₄: Determiner + Head + Post-modifier
(Article + noun + post-modifier)
Ex: The curse on oedipus

b. Indonesian Language Form

- 1) NP_a : Nomina + Nomina
Ex: Wanita urakan
- 2) NP_b : Nomina + Adjektiva
Ex: Gugur bersama
- 3) NP_{c 1,2,3} : Nomina + Pronoun
Ex: Saudaramu
- 4) NP_d : Nomina + yang +Adjektiva
Ex: Upacara yang gemilang
- 5) NP_e : Nomina + Numeralia/Numeralia+ Nomina
Ex: Tujuh pendekar
- 6) NP_f : Nomina + Adverb
Ex: Goa bawah tanah
- 7) NP_g : Nomina + Partikel
Ex: Para pertapa
- 8) N : Noun
Ex: Orang
- 9) NT : Not Translated

In the above classifications, the researcher finds level shifts and structure shift. Some examples of the analysis are as follows.

a. Level Shift

Level shift occurs when source language translated with different grammatical level in target language. In this research, level shift that occurs is Noun Phrase translated into Noun. The examples of this category are as follows

1) NP₁ Translated into N

NP₁ (Article + Noun) translated into Noun, it is clear that this is a level shift, which SL translated into TL at different levels, namely the noun phrase into noun. There are 8 data from NP₁ which translated into noun, for example.

013/AEV02/ AIV02

SL: He is **my brother**

TL: Dia **Saudaraku**

From these example, NP₁ *my brother* is translated into N *saudaraku*. The noun phrase *my brother* consists of determiner (my) and Nas head word (*brother*), and the function of these NP is complement. While noun *saudaraku* in the target language consists of noun (*saudara*) and pronominal (*ku*), and the function is predicate of the nominal Indonesian sentence. The first example has the same meaning, so SL and TL are equivalence. From the examples above can be concluded that NP₁ translated into a noun is level shift. Not only two data above that NP₁ translated into noun, but also many data are included in these categories.

b. Structure Shift

One more shift is found by researcher, namely structure shift. Structure shift is different from the level shift, structure shift occurs when the structure of source language different with the target language. Most data found by the researcher are structure shifts. Researcher categorizes the structure shift according to the form of the NP. Noun phrase types that found by researcher are NP1 translated into NPa, NPd, NPe, NPf, NP2 into NPa, NPb, NPd, NPe, NPf, NPg, NP3 into NPf, NP4 into NPa, NPd, and more data are not translated. The examples from structure shift are as follows.

a) NP₁ (modifier + noun) is Translated into NP_a(noun + noun)

There are 8 English noun phrase type NP₁ which are translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NP_a. The example of NP₁ translated into NP_a, which can be seen as follows.

079/AEV15/AIV15

SL: I want no **wicked women** for my sons

TL: Tak akan ku ijinkan putera ku beristri **wanita urakan**

The translator translated English noun phrase type NP₁ into Indonesian noun phrase type NP_a. A *wicked woman* in the data above is stated English noun phrase and the function is object of the sentences. Because it consists of possessive (*wicked*) as determiner and noun (*women*) as head word. *Wanita urakan* as Indonesian noun phrase and the function is object of the sentences. NP_a in this data consists of noun (*wanita*) and noun (*urakan*) as attributive noun which completed the noun *wanita*. Those noun phrases in the both sentences above function as objects. Although the noun phrase in the source language text is also translated into noun phrase, shift in translation can be shown by the translation of *wicked women* into *wanita urakan*. The phrase is shifted from determiner (possessive, *wicked*) + head (noun, *women*) into head (noun, *wanita*) + determiner (pronoun, *urakan*). This structure shift occurs due to the different order of words in English and Indonesian, in which English uses the form of determiner+ head; meanwhile Indonesian uses the form of head + determiner.

The researcher finds 8 data or 5, 4% of English noun phrase type NP₁ which are translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NP_A.

b) NP₂ (determiner + pre-modifier + noun) is Translated into NP_a(nomina + Nomina)

There are 5 data English noun phrase types NP₂ which are translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NP_a. The example can be exemplified as below.

005/AEV01/ AIV01

SL: I know that **the Argive army** fled in the night;

TL: ah, ya sejak mundurnya **tentara Argos** semalam

The translator translated English noun phrase type NP₂ into Indonesian noun phrase type NP_a. Noun phrases *The Argive army* in the sentence as an object, the example above is stated English noun phrase type NP₂ because it consists of article (The) as determiner, noun (*argive*) as pre-modifier and noun (*army*) as head word. *Tentara argos* as Indonesian noun phrase type NP_a and the function is object of the sentence too, because it consists of noun (*Tentara*) and noun (*argos*).

Translation shift also occurs in this translation in which, the phrase is shifted from modifier (noun, *argive*) + head (noun, *army*) into head (noun, *tentara*) + modifier (noun, *argos*). According to the theory of Catford, this type of translation is called structure shift which occurs because of the different linguistic system of noun phrase construction between Indonesian and English.

The researcher finds 5 data or 3, 84% of English noun phrase type NP₂ which are translated into Indonesian noun phrase type NP_a.

2) **Not Translated**

In this study, researchers found a lot of noun phrases that are not translated into Indonesian. More than 50% noun phrases are not translated by Bangkit Theater as a translator. Most of noun phrase aren't translated by the translator is a NP in "chorus" dialogue (one of the roles that exist in the script *Antigone*). Researchers saw that the contents of the dialogue "chorus" in the form of poems or words that are metaphors. Indonesian translator changed the dialogue of "chorus" into the Indonesian language into another language forms, or even not translated. There are 81 or 62, 30% data of NP aren't translated by Bangkit theater.

1. **Translation Accuracy of *Antigone Script***

The translation accuracy needs a rater for giving rate of accuracy translation on this research, the researcher asks one of the lecturers of the English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

After the rater gave the score of the translation accuracy *Antigone* script by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater, then it was calculated and tabulated. The results are used to classify the accuracy qualitatively. They are as follow:

a. Accurate Translation

Accurate translation occurs when the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text language source accurately transferred into the target language; same absolutely no distortion of meaning, the rater gives 3 scales for this categories.

From *Antigone* script translated by Bangkit Theater finds 23 data or 9, 23% that include in accurate translation categories. The example data from these scripts are

003/AEV01/AIV01

Source Language : I have heard nothing: I know that two sisters lost two brothers, a double death in a single hour; and I know that the Argive army fled in the night; but beyond this, nothing.

Target Language : Tak ada warta buruk atau baik sampai ketelingaku, Antigone. Sejak kedua saudara kita wafat, tak ada kudengar apa-apa. Ah, ya, sejak mundurnya tentara Argos semalam, tak ada berita tentang jenazah kedua saudara kita yang telah gugur bersama

The rater gave the three scales or accurate categories for this sentence. Moreover, the meaning of the translation from source sentence into target sentence is accurate and equivalent. Also, the meaning of the sentence above is appropriate, so it does not change the meaning contextually. NP in these dialogues above have a shifting, for example “*a double death*” translated into “*kedua saudara kita wafat*”, its structure shift. Thus, it can be concluded that the translation in the data above are accurate translation.

b. Less Accurate

This category occurs when most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language text has been transferred accurately into English target. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation double meaning or no meaning is eliminated, which is disturbing the integrity of the message. This category gets 2 scales from the rater.

From Antigone scripts translated by Bangkit Theater researcher finds 182 data or 73, 10% are classified in this category. The data are as follows

007/AEV02/AIV02

Source Language : Antigone, you are mad! What could I possibly do?

Target Language : Oh, saudariku yang bergelora, Antigone. Dalam hal ini apa yang mesti aku lakukan?

From example above the rater gave two scales, because target language only had same meaning, structure and grammar different with the source language. Its include in less accurate categories, maybe the translator want to made an easily to reader of the target language. Source language hasn't NP, but the target language have a NP "*saudariku*",so, its included less accurate categories.

c. Not Accurate

This category occurs when the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text language source inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted). The rater gives 1 scale for this category.

From Antigone scripts translated by Bangkit Theater researcher finds 44 data or 14, 67% are classified in this category. The data are as follows.

071/AEV01/AIV01

Source Language : But this is Antigone! Why have you brought her here?

Target Language : Beri aku laporan selengkapnya

The examples above shows that target language have different grammar and meaning. It seems the translator want to makes the reader easy to understand for this dialogue, and adjusted with the character language of the taget language. There is no NP in these dialogues.

1.1 Accuracy Translation

Scale	Total	
	Amount of Data	Percentages
Accurate	23	9, 23%
Less Accurate	182	73, 10%
Not Accurate	44	17, 67%
Total	249	100%

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the result of the analysis data in the previous chapter, the researcher draws conclusion as follows:

1. There are two shifts based on research conducted by the researcher, first is level shift and the second is structure shift. The level shift had 12 data or (9, 24% data) and which is divided into two categories or variations. The categories based on English noun phrase form. The first is NP₁, and the second is NP₂. From NP₁, researcher found 9 (6, 92%) data, and from NP₂ researcher found 3 (2, 30%) data.

The second is structure shift, there are a lot of data that categorized to the structure shift, and they are; NP₁ which is translated into NP_A, NP_D, NP_F, NP₂ which is translated into NP_A, NP_B, NP_D, NP_F, and NP_G, NP₃ which is translated into NP_F, NP₄ which is translated into NP_A and NP_D. 37 (28, 47%) data that included in structure shift. The last NP Not Translated in Indonesian (81 data or 62, 30%)

2. Based on rate of the translation accuracy, researcher found the point of the translation accuracy in *Antigone* script by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater is included in less accurate translation categories, because mostly data included in that categories. Not only less accurate translation found

by researcher, but also found accurate and not accurate translation. The detail of the score as follows.

- a) 23 data or 9, 23% belongs to the category of accurate translation

Most of accurate translation obtained for the translated dialogue is short dialogue, and also the level of dialogue with the Indonesian language is the same.

- b) 182 data or 72, 10% belongs to the category of less accurate translation. Less accurate translation obtained for the target language is almost close to the original language, in addition to the target language translated briefly but does not reduce the meaning of the source language.

- c) 44 data or 17, 67% belongs to the category of not accurate translation.

Because of target language haven't accurate translations. Mostly low accuracy occurred because the translator did not translate poetry or metaphor of the source language. Even the translators create a new language or a new poetry to fill the dialogue of the chorus in the *Antigone* script.

A. Suggestion

Based on the research finding of translation shift of noun phrase in *Antigone script* by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater, the researcher gives some suggestions for English teachers, other researchers, and translators.

Teachers should give a deeper explanation for translation, or translating the correct way, so that students can really understand how to translate properly, and that students have a provision for the future. Whereas other researchers need to understand and have extensive knowledge of translation, and should read and understand the object of researched before execution. The translator should pay attention to the translation theories that is used to translate, because if the translation is not accurate the meaning that would be captured by the reader will be different.

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